# Spike-like Emission of Methane from Groundwater at Omaezaki 500m Well

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## Abstract

Abrupt increase of methane concentration observed at Omaezaki station is wellexplained by fluctuation in atmospheric pressure.

### Concentration Change Related to Earthquake



Gradual increase Abrupt decrease Earthquake

## Hypothesis of Mechanism

#### Hydrological Change



#### **Geochemical Change**



### **Observation Well and Pumping Method**



Lat. 34<sup>o</sup>37'07.63" Lon. 138<sup>o</sup>13'48.03"





## Gas Sampling



### **Associated Measurement**

- Recording in 10 sec interval
  - Water level
  - Atmospheric pressure
  - Ambient temperature
  - -Water temperature (strainer depth)
  - Pumping rate

#### Spike-like Increase of CH<sub>4</sub> Conc.



Remarkable change of concentration was only observed in CH<sub>4</sub>.

#### Seismicity in this Period

2005/10/17 12:00 ~ 2005/12/7 23:00



Maximum magnitude was 2.9

(2005/11/2 21:18, N34.34, E138.62, D226.8)

Seismicity was very low.

Data was obtained from Hi-net database.

### Seismicity and Methane Conc.



No relation was recognized. Or Seismicity was lower than detection limit.

#### **Atmospheric Pressure and Water Level**



Effect of water level was negligible.



## CH<sub>4</sub> and Atmospheric Pressure



CH<sub>4</sub> conc. seems to be related to pressure change.

## Results

- Spike-like fluctuation of CH<sub>4</sub> concentration was observed at Omaezaki 500m-depth well.
  - It does not have relation with
    - seismicity
    - water level
    - pumping rate, water temperature, room temperature
  - It seems to be synchronized with atmospheric pressure. Especially, <u>it appears when</u> <u>atmospheric pressure is low and abruptly</u> <u>decreases</u>.

## **Preliminary Model**

Henry's law cannot explain the spike-like fluctuation of CH<sub>4</sub>.

#### Atmospheric pressure is low and Abruptly decreases

 $C^{\text{methane}}_{\cdot} \propto \Delta p_i \cdot \dot{p}_i$ 

Pressure difference from a standard pressure (hPa)

$$\Delta p_i \equiv \begin{cases} p^* - p_i, & p_i \le p^* \\ 0, & p_i > p^* \end{cases}$$

Rate of pressure decrease (a.u.)

$$\dot{p}_{i} \equiv \begin{cases} \frac{p_{i-m} - p_{i}}{p_{i}} - \dot{p}^{\dagger}, & \frac{p_{i-m} - p_{i}}{p_{i}} \ge \dot{p}^{\dagger} \\ 0, & \frac{p_{i-m} - p_{i}}{p_{i}} < \dot{p}^{\dagger} \end{cases}$$







*p*<sup>\*</sup> =1027



#### **Rate of Pressure Decrease**

 $p^+ = 0, m = 6$ 



### Comparison of Calculation with Observation



This model is not perfect, but it successfully explains data.

# Interpretation of Model



When cracks are open,

and are grown,  $CH_4$  are emitted.

# Conclusion

- Methane concentration in groundwater sampled at Omaezaki 500m-depth well depended on atmospheric pressure.
  - A model consisting of pressure difference from a standard pressure and the rate of pressure decrease can explain observed spike-like fluctuation of CH<sub>4</sub>.
  - However, the model is not perfect.
    Discrepancy between the model and observation is due to
    - (1) There is some hidden-variable.
    - (2) Function of the model is not suitable for actual phenomenon.

 $C^{\text{methane}}$  and  $\Delta p$  ,  $\dot{p}$ 





#### QMS System for Dissolved Gas

